

PRODUCT: 88 bottles of *Gramer's Sulgly-Minol* at Spokane, Wash., together with a number of leaflets entitled "Walter W. Gramer Co. Manufacturers of Gramer's Sulgly-Minol," "Arthritis * * * Hundreds Claim It's Grip Broken," and "Gramer's Sulgly-Minol Sulphur Solution—Follow These Instructions," and a number of circulars entitled "A Light Should Not Be Hidden—Testimonials."

NATURE OF CHARGE: Misbranding, Section 502 (a), certain statements on the label of the article and in the leaflets and circulars were false and misleading. These statements represented and suggested that the article was effective as a treatment, cure, and preventative for rheumatism and arthritic conditions and as a treatment for boils and acne, whereas the article was not effective for such purposes.

DISPOSITION: September 15, 1949. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.

2883. Misbranding of Sural. U. S. v. 280 Dozen Cartons, etc. (F. D. C. No. 27565. Sample Nos. 55235-K, 56071-K.)

LIBEL FILED: On or about August 3, 1949, Western District of Missouri.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about April 19 and July 13, 1949, by the Norlon Corp., from New York, N. Y., and New Brunswick, N. J.

PRODUCT: 292 dozen cartons each containing a booklet entitled "Sural" and a 100-tablet bottle of *Sural* at North Kansas City, Mo. Examination showed that each tablet of the product contained aspirin (acetylsalicylic acid) 3.5 grains and calcium succinate 3.25 grains.

NATURE OF CHARGE: Misbranding, Section 502 (a), certain statements on the label of the article and in the booklet were false and misleading. These statements represented and suggested that the article would be adequate and effective for the treatment and cure of arthritis and rheumatism, whereas it would not be adequate and effective for such purposes.

Further misbranding, Section 502 (e) (2), the article was not designated solely by a name recognized in an official compendium and was fabricated from two or more ingredients, and its label failed to bear the common or usual name of each active ingredient since the name, which was declared on the label, "acetylsalicylic acid," is not the common or usual name for aspirin.

DISPOSITION: September 15, 1949. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.

2884. Misbranding of Jay's Worm Syrup. U. S. v. 158 Bottles * * *. (F. D. C. No. 27149. Sample No. 3186-K.)

LIBEL FILED: May 4, 1949, Eastern District of Virginia.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about March 9, 1949, by Commerce Drug Co., Inc., from Brooklyn, N. Y.

PRODUCT: 158 2-ounce bottles of *Jay's Worm Syrup* at Richmond, Va.

LABEL, IN PART: "Jay's Worm Syrup Alcohol 2 Per Cent Contains Spigelia, Senna, Oils of Caraway & Anise."

NATURE OF CHARGE: Misbranding, Section 502 (a), the label statements "Worm Syrup * * * An effective preparation for the removal of Pin Worms Round Worms" were false and misleading since the article was not effective in the removal of worms.

DISPOSITION: June 21, 1949. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.

2885. Misbranding of Buff's Purgative Elixir Compound. U. S. v. 192 Bottles * * *. (F. D. C. No. 27276. Sample No. 2104-K.)

LIBEL FILED: June 1, 1949, District of Columbia.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about June 28, 1948, by the Frank Drug Co., from Arlington, Va.

PRODUCT: 192 6-ounce bottles of *Buff's Purgative Elixir Compound* at Washington, D. C. Analysis showed that the product consisted essentially of epsom salt, a laxative plant drug, alcohol, water, and flavoring materials.

NATURE OF CHARGE: Misbranding, Section 502 (a), the following statements on the label of the article were false and misleading since the article was not effective in the treatment of the conditions stated and implied: "Aid in the relief of persons afflicted with Dyspepsia, Bilious Attacks, Loss of Appetite and other Digestive Disorders * * * exciting the Digestive Tract to a healthy, normal action."

DISPOSITION: October 19, 1949. Default decree of condemnation. The court ordered that the product be delivered to a local hospital for its use, and not for sale, since the hospital had advised that while they did not care to use the contents, they could use the 192 6-ounce bottles.

2886. Misbranding of rectal suppositories. U. S. v. 33 Dozen Boxes * * *. (F. D. C. No. 27455. Sample No. 55515-K.)

LIBEL FILED: On or about July 14, 1949, Western District of Missouri.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about March 18 and 25, 1949, by the S. E. Massengill Co., from Bristol, Tenn.—Va.

PRODUCT: 33 dozen boxes of *rectal suppositories* at Kansas City, Mo.

LABEL, IN PART: "Rectal Suppositories Aminophylline and Phenobarbital Sodium."

NATURE OF CHARGE: Misbranding, Section 502 (a), the label statement "Rectal Suppositories Aminophylline and Phenobarbital Sodium" was false and misleading since it implied that the article was suitable for the administration of aminophylline and phenobarbital sodium by rectum, whereas it was not suitable for such purpose since it would not melt at body temperature; and the label statement "Suppositories readily fuse or melt when exposed to body temperature" was false and misleading since the article would not fuse or melt at such temperature.

DISPOSITION: September 15, 1949. Default decree of destruction.

2887. Misbranding of Baldwin Hair and Scalp Tonic. U. S. v. 8 Bottles, etc. (F. D. C. No. 27178. Sample No. 46140-K.)

LIBEL FILED: May 9, 1949, Southern District of Illinois.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about September 22, 1948, by the O. C. Baldwin Products Co., from Burlington, Iowa.

PRODUCT: 8 8-ounce bottles and 37 16-ounce bottles of *Baldwin Hair & Scalp Tonic* and 37 circulars entitled "A New Science in Trichology" and 18 display cards entitled "Baldwin Hair and Scalp Tonic" at Quincy, Ill.